

THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1897.

Washington Office—1533 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls.

Business office.....228 | Editorial rooms.....248

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month.....\$2.00

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Indianapolis, Ind.

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stamp. Foreign postage is usually double that of

the domestic rate.

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this paper must, in order to receive attention, be

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

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CHICAGO—Palmer House and P. O. News Co.,

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If all the recommendations of the heads

of institutions are heeded by the Legisla-

ture more than three-quarters of a million

of dollars will be added to the State tax.

As the result of a conference it is said

the Nicaragua canal bill pending in the

United States Senate will be abandoned

today and the bankruptcy bill brought for-

ward.

When the Republicans of a State permit

a man like Addicks to be a leader it is just

as well that any sort of a Democrat should

be elected Senator, as has been done in Del-

aware.

If Senator Sherman should finally con-

clude not to become secretary of state, a

number of Republicans can be found who

are competent to discharge the duties of

the office.

In several legislatures bills have been

presented prohibiting certain sports on Me-

morial day. Such laws would prove dead

letters for the reason that patriotism can-

not be legislated into men.

It is worthy of remark that the two great

monopolies in this country are the Sugar

Trust, which is not materially affected by

tariff duties, and the Standard Oil mono-

poly, which is not protected.

As United States consul general at Paris

during the world's fair of 1889 Mr. Gowdy

will have an opportunity of rendering val-

uable service to Americans and American

interests in the French capital.

For the six days of February ending Sat-

urday night the excess of government ex-

penditures over receipts was \$23,848. The

deficit since last July 1 is \$6,682,283. Yet

Congress continues to discuss foreign af-

fairs.

Mr. Bryan has written Tammany that

"our cause will win triumph" meaning the

senatorial clique of Democrats and sil-

veries in Washington has inscribed the

name of William Jennings Bryan in its

back number.

Mr. Cleveland might have come out of

his second administration with as good a

reputation as he had when he left the of-

fice in 1895 if there had been a Republican

Senate all his second term, as there was

during the first.

No good reason appears why the United

States should use its influence to cause the

Cubans to accept the terms proposed by

the Spanish government unless it shall

guarantee that Spain shall carry out its

pledges in good faith.

We take it for granted that there is

enough good sense and patriotism of the

Republican sort in Congress summarily to

put down any attempt to interfere with

regular and orderly counting of the elec-

torate votes for President and Vice Pres-

ident. We do not want any "monkeying"

with that business.

The American hog seems to have been

vindicated in Germany, and it looks as if

our hog products would soon enjoy again

full admission to that country. With an

able minister to France and an Indiana

consul general at Paris to second his ef-

for India and the other for the colonies, should be incorporated into the royal arms." The able member thinks this would tend to "draw outlying portions of the empire closer together." Probably so far as India is concerned the distribution of a few shiploads of wheat would have a better effect.

CERTAINTY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION

Unless the most experienced observers in Washington are greatly deceived, the Republican need have no anxiety about the passing of the Republican tariff bill by the Senate, even if the Republican senators are not a majority. There will be no serious opposition to such a tariff bill as the ways and means committee is framing. Democratic senators may offer some opposition, but it will be perfunctory. This is because there are not a dozen free-traders in Congress such as there used to be, and possibly fewer advocates of high tariff. The free-trader is now confined to the editorial room or the lecture room of a few colleges. The experience of the past few years has modified the free-trader who has connection with business. As for the people generally, they attribute the stagnation in business to the present tariff. Democrats in Congress were free-traders are now in favor of a revenue tariff which will give incidental protection. The new Dingley tariff bill will be a moderate measure, say those who know about it. It will give protection to home industries, but such protection is compatible with an increase of revenue. To such a measure there will be no serious opposition. Even the silverites, who a year ago threatened to antagonize any revenue measure which does not include the free coinage of fifty-cent dollars have wisely come to the conclusion that such a line of action would be unwise, and would hurt their cause. Democrats, who are now chiefly from the South, see the folly of opposing a tariff which will insure ample revenue at a time when the deficit is at the rate of sixty or seventy million dollars a year. There are really few senators who for any cause are desirous of being held responsible for an extension of the era of deficits by opposing a tariff bill which will give sufficient revenue.

Because of this gradual change of sentiment it is asserted with the utmost confidence that a new tariff bill will be enacted and be in operation July 1, 1897. That tariff act will be a measure which will be very likely to stand for years, as there is a growing feeling that a tariff wisely framed to afford protection and furnish revenue is the tariff that the country needs. Perhaps Democrats who were free-traders in the Cleveland campaign cannot put protection before revenue, but they will favor a tariff which affords revenue and incidental protection. In either event it will be a tariff which will take the subject out of politics.

THE MONETARY MOVEMENT.

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The recent monetary conference in this city furnished the occasion of an interesting report read before the New York Chamber of Commerce a few days ago by Mr. J. H. Rhodes, a prominent banker who attended the conference, and also of some remarks by Mr. William E. Dodge, one of the best-known business men of that city. A summary of the paper and remarks appears in this issue of the Journal. They show that these New York gentlemen were impressed by the character of the conference and the dignity of its proceedings, and that they received some new impressions regarding social and business conditions in the West and South. This was particularly the case with Mr. Dodge, than whom no man stands higher wherever he is known as an exemplar of whatever is best in the American business world. Mr. Dodge told the New York Chamber of Commerce that he counted himself fortunate in having been a delegate to the Indianapolis conference, and as he put it, "shut out by persons who have been paying fares and hanging to straps for twenty years past, or who, during the same period, have been enduring their share of the damage and discomfort caused by the company's refusal to lower its tracks or pave between them. The management probably thought the people would tumble over one another in their anxiety to obtain and devour these circulars setting forth the company's disinterested service to the public and what a great injustice it would be to allow the city to reclaim its own, but at last accounts the supply of circulars was largely in excess of the demand. It is to be hoped they will hold out and be kept hanging in the cars for some time to come. As a signal of distress and evidence that the company is walking the floor now they are pleasant to behold.

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